MISSISKOUI STANDARD

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POETRY.

THE CUPID AND PSYCHE. They told her that he, to whose sweet voice she Thro' night's fleeting hours was a spirit unblest Unholy the eyes that beside her had glisten'd, And evil the lips she in darkness had prest.

When next in thy chamber the bridegroom re-Bring near him thy lamp when in slumber he And there, as the light o'er his dark features

' Too fond to believe them, yet doubting, yet fearing, When calm lay the sleeper, she stole with her light—
And saw such a vision ! no image appearing
To bards in their day-dreams, was ever so

Thou'lt see what a demon hath won all thy

A youth but just passing from childhood's sweet morning, Whose innocent blood had not yet fled away; While gleams from beneath his shut eyelids gave

Of summer noon lightnings that under them ' His brow had a grace more than mortal around

it, While, glossy as gold from a fairy land mine, His sunny hair hung—& the flowers that crown'd it Seem'd fresh from the breeze of some garden

'Entranced stood the bride, on that miracle gazing,
What late was but love is idolatry now,
But, ab! in her tremor that fatal lamp raising,
A sparkle flew from it, & droop'd on his brow.

' All's lost! With a start, from his rosy sleep waking, The spirit flash'd o'er her his glances of fire-then slow from the clasp of her snowy arms

Then slow from the clasp of her snowy arms breaking, Thus said, in a voice more of sorrow than ire: " Farewell ! what a dream thy suspicion bath

Thus ever affection's fond vision is cross'd-Dissolved are her spells when a doubt is but And love, once distrusted, forever is lost!' '

THE FUGITIVE-A TALE.

BY L. WILMER.

"Ye madmen, bold ! Who quench the fires of your pernicious rage With purple torrents issuing from your veins.

to our peace and happiness in this world, than frequent fits of violent and aucontrolls able anger. For besides the present uneasiness occasioned by the inordinate indulgence of this passion, it often gives occasion for future repentance, and perhaps is succeeded by the most poignant regret.

A few years ago there appeared in the city of New York a young man who excited no ordinary degree of attention. He was, in all likelihood, a native of this country, but from what particular section he had come was an impenetrable mystery. On his arrival he was a perfect stranger in the city, but he had subsequently formed much acquaintance in the gay circles of society, and among the literary amateurs, to whom his classical attainments always rendered him an acceptable companion. He passed by the name of Moreton, but if any person were so inquisitive as to wish to become acquainted with his family history, his place of nativity, or the circum stances of his former life, the enquiry was immediately checked by the most haughty reserve, and sometimes even with visible resentment. These peculiarities, for a time, passed with little observation, as Moreton appeared to be wealthy, and his conduct, which was uniformly upright and honorable, and answered in the following words :... forbade the suspicion that he had been guilty of any unworthy action, much less some explanation of his mysterious conof any crime that might fix a stigma on his character.

Among the families he had been accustomed to visit was that of Mr. Selby, a gentleman of great respectability, who had formerly been engaged in mercantile meet, however, if he refuses to account pursuits, but having acquired a large fortune, he had retired from business, and me no more.' tions that wealth could purchase, or a re-

and in that case, conversational intercourse only is necessary to create a mutual attachment. This opportunity was not want. ing, and the attachment followed of course. Oh, how important is it for females to use the utmost circumspection before they suf- imagine no circumstances wherein such fer their affections to be engaged by the concealments would be desirable, without assiduities and insinuating manners of their the supposition of a crime. But tell me tion, but her character was tinged with romance, which often perverts the best naturithem acknowledge their error, ral abilities. The progress of love is some-

ton and Clarissa seemed entranced in the delicious anticipations of their future happiness, but were soon awakened to present sufferings and painful realities. There are many persons who will take as much pains to accomplish the misery of others as to advance their own welfare. Of this number was Maria Caldwell; deficient in personal charms herself, she concealed in her bosom the most inveterate spite against those who possessed the advantages of beauty. She was intimate

with Clarissa, but that innocent and un-

suspecting girl had never discovered this

detestable trait in her character. Maria envied Clarissa her elegant admirer, and revolved in her mind some plan to disappoint what she knew to be the wishes of her artless acquaintance. Whether the demon himself suggests expedients to his agents, or whether vicious people are naturally more fruitful in the invention of schemes than others, we know not it is certain, however, that when a wicked design is once formed, means are seldom wanting to carry that design into execution. Whenever Moreton was mentioned in her presence, Maria assumed a look of perplexity, and sometimes even let fall expressions of doubt and suspicion. For sometime this conduct was slightly observed, but at length even the unsuspecting Clarissa was alarmed, and one day addressed Maria to the following purpose :...

' For the sake of heaven, my friend, tell me what you know of Moreton, or of what you suspect him; I observe there is something in your thoughts which you have a reluctance to reveal; but you know the engagement between Moreton and myself, you know also that those engagements will probably be consummated in a short time by a matrimonial union; if you, therefore, know ought to his disadvantage, it is your duty, as my friend, to make the disclosure. To which Maria replied :-

ests are concerned. I should be unwor- indeed 'saw him no more.' Five years thy of your regard if I suffered the happi- rolled away, and Clarissa became the wife ness of your life to be destroyed without of an amiable and respectable gentleman, a making any effort to prevent it. It is true, merchant of New York. The recollecgreat room for suspicion. Whence did he not entirely obliterated; she thought of come? Would any man, who enjoyed the him with mingled emotions of pity and consciousness of rectitude, refuse to di- horror. One day, while reading the acvulge the place of his nativity and former count of a shipwreck, she discovered in the residence? Is not such a refusal itself a list of those that had perished, the name of believe that that gloom is occasioned by that he was not altogether indifferent, and remorse for some concealed and criminal and that the 'first love' of woman is not action, But could you seriously think of often entirely removed by subsequent im-I hope your prudence itself would prevent adversity. such an inconsiderate step.'

It will be seen that Maria reasoned here with some accuracy, and only a good motive was wanting to make her conduct exemplary. Her words had the desired effect ; Clarissa sat some moments in silence and dejection; at length she raised her head

' It was always my intention to demand duct, and I believe that he would give it. It was my belief also that his reserve was occasioned by some painful circumstances in his former life, but I never suspected

had arisen concerning his character.

Moreton became agitated in his turn. inhabitants! 'Miss Selby,' said he, 'I have requested you to excuse me on this point; can you Clarissa did not want discre- who they are who have endeavored to fill your mind with distrust and I will make

'The persons who suggested these sustimes like the advance of a consumption, picions, said Clarissa, 'are my friends, and sure though imperceptible. It was thus in have been prompted by their solicitude for the present instance; before the parties my welfare. To convince us of our error, became aware of their situation, they were you must remove the causes which gave rise to our erroneous impressions. In short, deeply involved in that tender regard for Mr. Moreton, however painful a separation each other, which, with minds of real sensibility, is not frequently evanescent. More- may be to my own feelings, I can never be yours while you preserve this mysterious silence.

This conversation continued for a con siderable time; Moreton used argument and entreaty to induce Clarissa to give up the inquiry-but she was not to be moved from her purpose, & her pertinacity almost drove him to phrenzy. At length, starting from his seat, he exclaimed-' Miss Selby, I have done; your object is gained—it is my unhappy destiny that pursues me, and I find it is vain to contend with that destiny. I will unveil this mystery, and then we must part forever. Oh Clarissa, did I ever expect to utter these words !... part ... and forever; but it is unavoidable. I feel an irresistable impulse in my mind which drives me to make my confession. Know then that my real name is * * * * and that I am a murderer.'

At these words Clarissa clasped her hands in agony; all color forsook her face, and she scarcely heard the voice, or understood the language of Moreton, as he continued :.... Yes, Clarissa, I am a murderer, and the murderer of my friend, Reynolds. We were born in the same village; educated in the same college; were even descended from the same anfrom shedding his blood. One day at a tavern a quarrel arose between us from some triffing origin, and a challenge was the con-We met ... at the first fire, my ball entered his heart, and I left him dead on the field The laws of our state are severe against duelling, and I was obliged to fly to avoid the disgrace of imprisonplace, and I look forward with complacency to the hour that shall release me from the horrors of remorse Clarissa, farewell, to speak when your most important inter- he rushed from the house-and Clarissa I suspect Moreton, and methinks there is tions of her former suitor, however, were you not observed a gloom sometimes gath- persuade herself that all affection for this ering over his countenance, even while he object had been eradicated from her bosom; was in your presence. I do most firmly but a shower of tears now convinced her

From the Knickerbocker.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES. his Majesty's cavalry service in that pro- these trees, according to Waldrick, who mity: him of any thing criminal. When next we sert, called Otulum, from the name of a structures, disencumbered of the dense folfor his extraordinary beheviour, he shall see after notice—situated in the province of me no more.' summit of the mountain, forming a ridge past been in a dangerous state of illness, to the plain, these buildings were present-having been informed by her medical adtaken up his residence in a beautiful villa Maria commended this resolution, and hundred and thirty leagues, or one thous. ed at its base, in a rectangular area, three visers that all efforts to restore her would about two miles from the city.... His dwels soon after took leave of Miss Selby. For and miles, distant from the city of Mexis hundred yards in breadth, by four hundred prove ineffectual, unless she consented to ling was adorned with all the rural decora- the first time in her life the latter experienced mental anguish and painful suspense, Tabasco, south of Vera Cruz, northeast of on a mound sixty feet in height, stood the children, at length acquiesced in the measfined and even romantic taste could suggest. Which is thought by some to be more intol-

tween the minds of Clarissa and Moreton, ly requested to know whether it was in his ence, more than ten times larger than the power to clear up those suspicions which city of New York, and contained a population of probably near three millions of relics stood boldly in view.

> 'There is more
> In such a survey, than the sating gaze
> Of wonder pleased, or awe that would adore, Of art and its great masters.

The approach to the magnificent ruins of this great and ancient city was made by Del Rio from the village of Palenque. This was by Diego Mazariegos, as early as 1523, dency, with the view of keeping in subjecnumerous Indian villages, filled with the tan. It is now the head of a Catholic cuits jurisdiction the vistiges of the great city to which we have alluded, which is now tion to the name of the above village, 'Ciudad del Palenque,' from which it is distant which way soever he turns his eye.

This antique city is also
The natural beauty of the scene called, by Juarros, Colhuanan, probably unrivaled; the waters sweet and pure, the for better reasons than any that have been locality charming and picturesque; the soil borders of the city.

of any structures which have come down other nation on the face of the globe. to the present period of the world. Some presidence? Is not such a refusal itself a list of those that had perished, the name of presumption of guilt? And again, have Henry Moreton. She had endeavored to Henry Moreton. She had endeavored to name of their apartments are in good condition not observed a gloom sometimes gaths. tion. It was impossible for the enthusiastic explorer to proceed to an examination even of the exterior of those singular buildings, until the thick and heavy forest trees, the piles of crumbling fragments, and the marrying a man under such circumstances? pressions, nor destroyed by the frown of Type hundred many hand been removed. among the natives, who, with various implements, proceeded to the laborious work of removing the many obstructions upon, and immediately surrounding, the remain-Conformably to the information commu- ing buildings. All the means necessary to is recorded in the Bombay Gazette of April nicated by the Governor of Guatemala, the the execution of this difficult part of the 6. It is one of the appalling superstitions King of Spain, in 1786, thirty years sub- enterprize could not be made available. In that result from idol or rather demonsequent to the discovery of the ruins, coms about twenty days, however, the task of worship; and we are glad to learn that the missioned, under the direction of that func. felling the forest trees, and of consuming British authorities have apprehended two tionary, Don Antonie Del Rio, captain in them by fire, was accomplished Some of of the monsters who assisted in the enorvince, to proceed with despatch, and the has since distinctly counted their concenrequisite means, to the exploration of the tric circles, were more than nine hundred great ruins of the citidel of Ciudad del years of age! The workmen now breath- been missed from the Pettah of this place, Palenque ... signifying the city of the de ed a freer air, and viewed the massive and general report says, that a Rajpootriver running near it, which we shall here- liage which had enveloped them. From the march hence, and who has for some days But the chief ornament was his daughter Clarissa, whose beauty was an universal theme of admiration, and whose worth (a rare circumstance in such cases) was proportioned to her beauty.

Which is thought by some to be more intological to the present of the prese

There appeared to be a congeniality be- She told him without reserve, and earnest- point, upwards of sixty miles in circumfer- and feet above the level of the sea. On

From the central temple. (for such it was,)was seen stupendous heaps of stone fragments, as far as the eye could reach; the distance to which they extended, being traversed, was more than eight leagues They stretched along the base of the mountain in a continuous range. The other buildings, which so long resisted the devastating influence of time, were seen upon latter place, we are led to conclude from high and spacious mounds of earth, and all Don Domingo Juarros, was an ancient vil- surrounding the principal teocult, or temple, lage of Tzendales, as it was within the above-mentioned. There are five to the kingdom of that people; but of the time of north; four to the south; three at the east, its settlement by the Spaniards, we are not and one at the west; all built of hewn stone, informed. It has been ascertained, that in the most durable style of architecture. the first settlement made in the province, The river Micol winds round the base of the mountain, at this point of the ancient when he established the village of Ciudad city, and was nearly two miles in width. Real, the present capital city of the Inten- Into this descend small streams, which wash the foundations of the buildings. Were it tion the inhabitants of the province, which not for the forest, a view world present ithe, with much difficulty, had recovered self, calculated to excite the beholder with from the natives. In the province were the profoundest emotions. Here and there might be seen the crumbling remnants of peaceful owners of the soil, when invaded civil, sacred, and military works. Walls, by the more cruel and barbarous Spaniards. | columns, tables, and curiously sculptured St. Domingo Palenque is on the borders of blocks, fortifications, passes, dykes, viathe Intendencies of Ciudad Real & Yuca- ducts, extensive excavations, and subterranean passages broke upon the sight in all rancy, and enjoys a wild but salubrious air. directions. Even now, the observer sees It is distinguished from its having within many of these specimens of art diversifying the scenes before him. The bas-reliefs and hieroglyphics fill him with wonder and called by the Spaniards, in contradistinc- enthusiasm. The field of research and of speculation seems, indeed, unbounded,

The natural beauty of the scene is also

assigned by others in giving it a different rich and fertile, beyond any other portion appellation. Much difference of opinion of the globe; and the climate incomparably still exists as to the ancient name of this genial and healthful. Natural productions wonderful city. Professor Rafinesque con- teem in wild and luxuriant profusion. tends, with much assurance, that he has Fruits and vegetables, which, under the the brave, generous and talented George found, beside the name of the city, the hand of cultivation, undergo the happiest true key to all the extraordinary hiero- modifications, are every where seen in the glyphics to be seen there. Its real name, greatest abundance. The rivers abound according to this antiquarian, was Otulum, with numerous varieties of fish and molucestors; but all this could not prevent me from the name of the river washing the sca, and these streams being large, afford every facility for navigation, in almost eve-From Palenque, the last town northward ry direction. The people are presumed to in the province of Chiaps, says Del Rio, have maintained an active and peaceable taking a northerly course, and ascending a commerce with their neighbors, whose ruridge of high land that divides the kingdom ined cities have recently been discovered in of Gautemala from Yucatan or Campeachy. different directions, and which we shall at the distance of six miles, is the little have hereafter occasion more particularly river Micol, the waters of which, flowing to notice. The great Tulija opens a pasment. But I can never escape the innate to mentor of my own conscience. The great Tulia, bending towards Tobasco, on the sea coast of Catasaja. The Chaca-avenger of blood pursues me from place to and at one and a half miles from them, the sents a direct route and easy passage to the traveller crosses another stream, called by kingdom of Yucatan, where it may be supthe natives 'Otulum,' which discharges it- posed was their principal depot of comself also into the Tulija. Immense heaps merce. The rivers afforded them short & o which Maria replied:

'I should little deserve the name of find something congenial with the storms which render the travelling years different forms.

Self also into the Tulija. Immense heaps of ruins are here discovered, in every direction, which render the travelling years different forms. your friend, my dear Clarissa, if I forbore and tempests of my own mind.' So saying ficult for nearly two miles. At length you the province of Yucatan, from the similargain the height on which yet stands four- ity of the relics there found, and from the teen massive stone buildings, still indicating obvious analogy of their customs and relithe condition in which they were left by gion to those of Palenque, were in the closthe people who, at some ramote age, dwelt est bonds of alliance with their christian within them. These, astonishing as it neighbors. Indeed, from all the evidence must seem, have withstood the ravages of we are enabled to collect in relation to this time for thousands of years; and now pre- people, they must have enjoyed a felicity sent to the curious a character unlike that more pure and substantial than that of any

> In the opening of our next number, we shall present a brief description of one of the principal structures to which we have alluded, as having so long outlived their-Palencian founders; satisfied that these noble relics, which have come down to us through gray antiquity, must possess deep interest to all inquiring minds; connected as they are with a people, all relics of whom are lost to the world.

CRIMES OF IDOLATRY .- The following horrible transaction, which took place in Ahmednugger, in the British East Indies.

bazaar guard, who have been taken up on an unreserved employment of all the topics Tories, or 8 more than Sir Robert Peel companies of Infantry, and the Troop of rible traffic. The inhabitants of Ahmedougger are in such a state of trepidation, votes. that their children are kept closely confined to their homes.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The following interesting news we copy from the Mercury of Thursday the 14th instant:

The river and harbour this morning presented a bustle and activity, such as we have seldom witnessed, upwards of eighty vessels were in view at one time beating up with a light air from the westward, amongst these was the Magnet, Graves, which has brought Liverpool papers of the 11th August.

The Civerpool Standard says, 'a rumour was in circulation through the Club Houses in London that Lord Melbourne had already, formally, announced his intention to resign office at the close of the impending elections; and that the rumour had been traced to excellent whig authori ty, and quotes from the London Standard, the motives which induce his Lordship to form this resolution; they are briefly that to hold office in defiance of a British majority, solely by the force of a majority of such Irish members as O'Connell will send to Parliament, would be really to place the British Empire in subjection to the Irish Roman Catholic party—a party, his lord-thip is made to declare, with which he had

would therefore resign office. The Morning Chronicle makes light of the report. From the London Standard, 9th inst.

ever felt an inconvenience, and a submis-

sion he was determined not to endure, &

As Lord Melbourne's imputed reasons for the threatened step are honorable to him, we can have no difficulty in giving them circulation:—'I will not,' his Lordship is understood to say, 'prejudice the chances of my party by abandoning the post in which that party has placed me, during the elections; but no consideration shall tempt me to hold office against the declared sense of the people of England, solely by the aid of a doubtful majority, supplied, for the most part, by Mr. O'Connell's nominees. My position in the last Parliament was wholly different; the late House of Commons was not mine...it was called by Sir R. Peel. It placed me in office by a considerable majority, British and Irish; and I had no right, under the circumstances, to analyse with jealousy the composition of the majority. To hold office now, however, in defiance of a majority of British Representatives, solely by force of such a majority of Irish Members as Mr. O'Connell will send to Parliament with the aid of Government, which cannot be withheld from him, would be really to place the British Empire in subjection to the dangerous Irish Roman Catholic party ... a party which I have ever felt an inconvenience, and submission to which I never will endure. I will, therefore, resign office.' This declaration which we firmly believe to have been repeated by the Premier, more than a dozen times, proves that if Lord Melbourne does not feel as he ought to do, he knows how an English gentleman ought to feel. We shall, of course, be contradicted by the Whig Radical journals, which will continue to libel the Noble Lord by representing him as the indentured slave of O Connell. But we put our statement to the good sense of the country, once more affirming our full conviction of the

The Standard of the 10th contains an article corroborative of the statement which it published the day previous, effecting the resignation of Lord Melbourne. The following extracts will serve to show that the information, on the authority of which the announcement was made, was deemed satisfactory:

Our contemporary, the Morning Chronicle, affects to make light of our statements as to Lord Melbourne's declared intention to resign when the elections shall be concluded. For this we prepared our readers; but we think that in the foregoing abstract of the results of the elections, every one will see abundant confirmation of those views ascribed by our several informants to the Premier; and, as we firmly believe, again and again professed by his Lordship in nearly the same words which we yes-

terday ascribed to him. 'It is now somewhere about a year since Lord Brougham, as was supposed, in the Edinburgh Review, warned Ministers that they could not hope to carry on the Goverament by the 'measure-cast majority' that they then commanded.... Now that 'measure-cast majority' was very considerbly reduced by the various insulated elections that occurred during the twelve months subsequent to Lord Brougham's warning. But a further reduction of thirty, equivalent to sixty votes on a division, must bring it to nothing, or rather, within the catagory of negative quantities. Such a reduction will leave Ministers in a minority of fifty-five upon the Church-rate question....in a minority of thirty-four upon the Irish Tithe question ... and so of all the great Ministerial questions agitated in the last session.

' But does any one suppose that Lord Melbourne will be so insane, as to attempt carrying on the Government in such minorities, even could the attempt be permitted? Crown—to call it no worse—notwithstand—calculates that when the elections for the ing a most profligate abuse of the Whig whole United Kingdom are completed, the Radical practice of enormous lying, and numbers will be 340 Reformers and 318

of seditious agitation, he finds himself mi nus thirty adherents, equivalent to sixty worth dinner on Monday last .- Advertiser.

But, though we do not think well of Lord Melbourne, we acquit him of the ignominious purpose imputed by his organs of the press, and adhere to our conviction resolution to hold office no longer.

From the Private Correspondence of the Gazetee. generally rumoured in the club houses this several of the London papers, but as it is morning, (Thursday,) that he had actually the result of careful examination we feel tendered his resignation. Whether this is confident that it may be relied upon. tant. Lord Melbourne had an audience members of whose sentiments any reasonas

of her Majesty yesterday, at which he is bie doubt can be entertained, and those we said to have declared his inability to carry have placed on the Tory side of the acon the Government any longer. There is some talk of a Coalition Ministry; but I think the great Conservative leaders are too wise to dream of any such project. You may expect to hear something very conclusive as to the fate of the Ministry before Monday next.'

'I have just heard that Lord Melbourne has intimated to his associates in office that he must resign, and that they have most urgently beseeched him to defer carrying his resolution into effect until after the as sembling of Parliament,'

The Liverpool paper gives 'a profit and loss account' of the gains by each party, so far as the returns had been received; i makes the Ministerial gains 46, and the Conservative gains 66, leaving the latter a clear majority of 20.

We have since received the Shipping Gazette of the 8th, 9th, and 10th August, by the Canada from Greenock, from which we glean the following additional extracts

The Morning Post, a Conservative paper, says, on the 10th August ... speaking of the Elections :- 'The Whig Radicals are in despair.'-The Morning Advertiser, a Radical print thus complains - The fact is undeniable...that a more gigantic system of corruption and bribery has burked the free voice of public opinion and perverted the freedom of election than even prevailed before the extinction of Gatton and Sarum, and the consignment of the old rotten beroughs to schedule A.'- It denies, however, that any reaction has taken place, and whole empire. Our own belief is that the attributes the success of the Conservatives to intimidation and the want of protection than we ventured to anticipate last week. for public opinion, which is to be obtained by the ballot, a measure it holds the people are now so nearly completed that the final will be driven to by insisting upon the results of the elections.

The Morning Chronicle attributes the success of the Conservatives to intimidation and the delicacy of Ministers in not making use of their patronage.

The United Service Gazette has the fol-

lowing notice of the removal of the 83d Regiment from Halifax-

'In consequence of the revolutionary state of affairs in Canada, the Vestal and creased to 44, as in such cases they are Champion had been sent from Halifax to Quebec, with the 83d Regiment, and further reinforcements were expected from list of the supporters of Government. the West Indies. So much for my Lord Whenever they are found voting against Glenelg's Colonial management.

From the Quebec Morning Herald.

Later Still. The Rebecca from Greenock also arrived yesterday. By her we have received a file of the London Shipping Gazette to the 14th August and the Greenock Advertiser of the same date. The following respecting the elections is from the latter paper— The report of the retirement of Lord

tremely probable and confidently anticipated by the conservative papers.

those for Ireland are pretty well advanced. now be ascertained with considerable ac-

remained exactly as they were, members to Parliament, and that journal before our readers: states 109 of these to be conservatives, and 50 supporters of Ministers According to the same authority, 22 county members, who voted with Ministers in the last Parliament, have been displaced by Conservatives, whereas Sir James Graham is the only conservative of this class displaced by a liberal. On a division, this difference would tell as a loss of 42 to the Cabinet. The Times and the Standard make the conservative gain 25 or 50 on a division. As his Lordship has honestly confessed, the new Parliament is not his Parliament; and, the 610 members returned, as consisting notwithstanding an unspaving use of the of 306 Liberals and 304 Conservatives, &

From the Liverpool Times, 15th August.

And Still Later. The Elections The election returns from England, Wales, and Scotland, are -a conviction greatly corroborated by what now complete; those from Ireland are we have heard within these last twenty-four nearly so; and after a very careful examhours-that he has candidly declared his ination we believe that the following may be relied upon as a correct statement of the comparative strength of the two great parties which have been contending for 'Lord Melbourne is 'hard up.' It was victory. It differs from the accounts in the case or not, the event cannot be far discount :-

In the cities and boroughs of England & Wales the Reformers have returned 191 members and the Tories 150; giving the former a majority of 41 votes.

In the counties of England and Wales the Tories have returned IIO members and the Reformers only 49; thus giving the Tories a majority of 61 votes.

The total number of English members returned by the Tories is, therefore, 260, and that returned by the Reformers is 240; thus giving the Tories a majority of 20 votes amongst the 500 representatives of England and Wales.

In Scotland the number of Reformers elected is 34, and of Tories 19; giving the Reformers a majority of 15 out of 53 votes, and reducing the Tory majority in the whole British representation to 5 votes.

In Ireland there are returned, up to the present time, (or sure of their election) 66 Reformers and 27 Tories, giving the Reformers a majority of 39 votes on the representation of Ireland, and of 34 in the representation of the three kingdoms and the principality. There are no decisive teturns yet from the counties of Cork, Kerry, Longford, Queen's County, Westmeath and Sligo; but of the twelve members returned by those counties, there is reason to expect that at least eight will be Reformers, and will give Ministers a majority of 43 on the representation of Ireland, and of 38 on the representation of the majority will be 40, which is rather more

Result of the Elections - The Elections result may be prospectively stated thus:

Decided Reformers 343 Decided Tories 307 Doubtful 8

658 The majority of decided Reformers ove decided Tories will, therefore, be Thirty Six! Whenever the doubtfuls vote with Ministers, the majority of 36 will be inmanifestly not only to be withdrawn from the Tory numbers, but to be added to the ministers, it will, of course, reduce the Ministerial majority to 28.—Morn. Chron.

From the Montreal Herald.

The Vindicator and the Minerve have of late had their columes filled ad nauseam with correspondences between the Civil Secretary and a few ignorant and bad men, whom chance more than fitness had made Magistrates and Militia Officers, verifying Melbourne from office is not confirmed al- the adage, - Truth is strange stranger though such an event was considered ex- than fiction.' These unworthy officials have been very properly dismissed from her Ma jesty's service, and his Excellency has con-Greenock, August 14.... The English and sequently been loaded with every species Scottish Elections are now concluded, and of vituperation and obloquy, because he will not allow them to insult his Royal tains, Subalterns and Non commissioned The gains and losses for Great Britain may Mistress with impunity. His Excellency officers, first on our own behalf, and semay, however, rest assured that the good condly, on that of our men, beg leave to feeling of the country is with him, in spite So far as Scotland is concerned matters of the empty clamour of a few brawling country notaries, lawyers, and surgeons. nation to support the constituted laws of the In England matters are somewhat dif It is now known beyond a doubt that alferent. In the cities and boroughs both most all the accounts in the two hireling connection with the mother country. parties claim a small advantage, and both journals to which we have alluded, regardadmit that in the counties Ministers have ing the contempt shown for the Te Deum our sincere thanks, for having afforded us lost. According to the Globe, the town and the Proclamation of her Majesty, are the opportunity of manifesting our loyalty elections have produced to Government a unfounded fabrications, and intended solely to our Sovereign. gain of 35, and a loss of 31. The Stand- to operate on the timid minds of her Maard maintains exactly the reverse, & claims jesty's thimblering administration. The be pleased to cause these our sentiments, a clear gain of five seats to the Conserva- colony is loyal...loyal to the core, and to be made public in the loyal papers of tives. Both parties name the persons on however much the habitans may be misrepwhose return their calculations are founded, resented, we have no doubt but they will Battalion to the commander in chief and but we have not sufficient knowledge of be found unwilling from principle to con- his Lordship's answer to the same. the individuals-most of them only sent to tend with the constitutionalists in Canada. Parliament for the first time ... to say which To prove a general disaffection throughout is in the right. The Spectator maintains the country, the county of the Lake of that the gain on either side from the Eng- Two Mountains has been repeatedly referlish boroughs does not exceed one. The red to, but to show that even in the heart Globe on Friday gives a complete list of of the enemy's camp, the reference is an the returns for the counties of England unfortunate one, we have much pleasure and Wales. These altogether send 159 in placing the following correspondence

(No. 1.)

ARGENTEUIL, 10th July, 1837. Sir,.... I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his Excellency the commander in chief's proclamation, dated the 15th day of June, 1837, in sufficient time to have the same distributed to the officers commanding companies under my orders, which was read at the head of each company or detachment on the 29th of said month, being the grand review day, according to Provincial Statute.

My Battalion was reviewed on the said

Under my immediate command, six

calculated upon in his speech at the Tam- Yeomanry, near the village of Saint Andrews.

> Four companies at the Chute, under the orders of Major T. Barron, and seign-

> Two companies, Chatham, under the orders of Captain H. Chapman.

> Two companies, Grenville, under the orders of ditto.

> One company, comprehending the augmentation of Grenville, the Township of Hamilton, taking the front of the Augment tation, to Papineau's Seigniory, by Captain Archibald Campbell.

One company in the rear of Chatham, by captain Peter M'Gibbon.

The two Irish companies situated in a place called Gore, by captain Johnston, and captain Evans; 19 companies making in all an effective force of 1500 able bodied Militia Men.

It is with feelings most gratifying, that I have the honor of communicating to you for his Excellency's information, that the report made to me by the officers who reviewed on that day the different detachments under their respective orders, has been the most satisfactory. The steadiness, the attentiveness, shewn when reading the commander in chief's proclamation, in fact, that true loyalty manifested by officers, non commissioned officers, and militiamen, to our most Gracious Sovereign ready at all times to obey at a moment's warning our Sovereign's commands, whenever called

Allow me to terminate in stating, that I have had the honor of commanding the 2d Battalion of Two Mountains for many years past, and I consider it a duty, which I owe to both officers and men of said Battalion, to come forward and state for the commander in chief's information, that I always found them dearly attached to their beloved Sovereign, and his laws; respectful to their commanding officers, and to all superior officers in the execution of their duty. I beg you will be pleased to lay this report before the commander in chief at your con-

I have the honor to be, With profound respect, Your most obedient, Humble servant, D. DE HERTEL. Lieutenant Colonel commanding 2d Battalion Two Mountains. L. J. Dunchesnay, Deputy Adjutant General. (A true copy.)
D. DE H.

(No. 2.)

QUEBEC, 22d July, 1837.

Office of the Adjutant General of Militia. Sir,-I have had the honor to submit to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, yours of the 10th instant, and I am commanded by his Lordship, to express to you, the high satisfaction your report, on the order of the 21st ultimo, has afforded to his Excellency, and your usual conduct on the same

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant, L. J. DUCHESNAY. Dpty. Adjt. General Militia. Lieut. Col. De Hertel, Commanding 2d Battalion, Lake of Two Mountains, at Argenteuil.

(A true copy.)
D. DE H.

(No. 3.)

ARGENTEUIL, 3d August, 1837. SIR,-Having been favoured with the perusal of your report to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, dated the 10th of last July, together with his Excellency's reply,

We the undersigned Field Officers, Capassure the commander in chief, that his Lordship may rely upon our fixed determiprovince and to preserve undisturbed our

And we request that you will accept of

And we further request, that you will Montreal, together with your report of your

> We have the honor to be, Sir. Your most obedt. humble servts. Thomas Barron, Major J P Samuel Robertson, do Moses Davis, Pay Master James Mountstevens, Adjt Charles Wates, Qr Mr Edward Rankin, Surgeon Robert M'Caige, Lt M Henry Chapman, Capt D. C. M'Lean, Capt Troop Archibald Campbell, Capt Charles Benedict, do J P Robert Simpson, do Jacob Schagel, do John Ostrom, John Sinclair, do G. A. Hooker, do Alexr. Johnstone, do Edwin Pridhom, do JP Clarke Davis, Owen Quinn, JP John Lang, do John Martin, do

> > do

William Evans,

Peter M'Gibbon, do William Bond, Robert M'Vicar, late Ajt M Edward Jones, Lieut Robert M'Carge, do David Beattie, Enok M'Arthur, do Henry Chapman, do Molson Davis, Lt Ajt Troop John Harrington, Crt do Donald Cameron, Lieut Martin Allight, John Noyse, do Duncan M'Dougal, do John M'Phie, James Stephenson, do James Henderson, do Salina Barber, Linas Walding Peter M'Martin, Thomas Monow, do Alexr. M'Gregor, do Alexr. M'Gibbon, do John Conner, Colin Camphell, Ensign Mathew Burwash, do. John Stockhouse, John Douglas, do Robert Tait, do Samuel Smith, do Laughlin M'Clean, do William Henderson, do Ralp Horner, Thomas Wanless, do James Pulluck, William W'Mikan, do John M'Martin, do Frederick Rogers, do Alexander Fraser, de Andrew Bob. do John M'Arthur, do James Cowen, do Stephen Bond, Sergt Major Archibald M'Callum, O Ser Michel Linse, Sergt John Praser, Thomas Kane, do John Crawford, do Hugh M Neil, Emanuel Fesuara, do George Albright, do William Hyde, do Peter M'Gregor, do Edward Jones, jr. do Homer Rodden N Fuller, Sergt Maj Treop John M'Martin, Sergt William Gibson, Noel Dorion do Levi Brundige. do William Douglas, do Johnson Smith, Colin Dewer, Robert Thomson, Owen Owens, Duncan Sinclair, James Hendrie, Samuel Dale, William Smith, Orange Hooker, John Gibson, do Jacob Hiss, William Reynik, do Charles Rathwell, do James Chapman, do Samuel Eagleson, Andrew Gallagar, James Wilson, do Thomas Millar, John Haid, Thomas Morrison, do Thomas Pollock, do Robert M.Intyre, de Jefferson Steahens do Ralph Lowe-Dougald M'Vicar, do James Lowes, do Finlay M'Martin, Richard Hayes, William Albright, George Sherett, do John Rogers, do Thomas Kelly, do James Fraser, do Alexander Cameron, do Angus Grunt, John Smith do David Don, do John Nickle, do Robert M'Gregor, do Andrew Morin, do Robert Henry, D. D'H. (True Copy.) (No. 4.)

Stephen Burwash, do

Paul Doig,

ARGENTEUIL, 4th August, 1837. Sir.... Having had the honor of perusing your report to the Commander in Chief, dated the 10th of last June, and his Excellency's answer to the same, notwithstanding our exemption from milita duty under the present act of parliament, we the undersigned Magistrates for the District of Montreal, residing in your division of the county of Two Mountains, being well aware of your loyalty as well as that of the officers, non commissioned officers and men under your command, we request you will be pleased to attach our games to the list of officers which you have produced to us in your battalion, we entertain the same sentiments as expressed by them in their letter addressed to you of the 3d inst-We have the honour to be, Sir

Your obedient servants, J. DAVIS, J. P. W. G. BLANCHARD, J. P. Lieut Col, d'Hertel.

2d Battalion Two Mountains.

From the Montreal Herald. The first step in crime though perhaps not one of great enormity, is the most dall gerous, as having polluted a conscience hitherto pure, but which never can be pure

sensibility is blunted, and the guilty being He may affect to despise them, in order to be have a healthy climate—a land of hills and plunges headlong into crime of deeper and consistent with his principles of misanthropy, but valleys, where brooks of purest water are the British American Land Company have darker dye, until his course is arrested by he will revertheless awallow their flattery. As darker dye, until his course is arrested by he will, nevertheless swallow their flattery. As not like angels' visits, ' few and far bethe strong arm of the law. Facilis descen-sis Averni. The Editor of the Vinducator the show, of property, has a powerful tendency to has laboured in his vocation to seduce her Majesty's subject from their allegiance to but the poor bankrupt in character, morals and their cool, refreshing rills, on almost every her, and has advocated an infraction of the law as a patriotic deed. For all this, he is carcely amenable to the law, but in tam
"I would therefore say of friendship, that to inviting potato, in greater abundance than law as a patriotic deed. It is the poor bankrupt in character, morals and their cool, left said wheat, and all other kinds of grain, down to the rich lished the works for the benefit of the district, they are disposed to let them in whole or in part, to pering with the military, and advising them to desert the Queen, he has placed himself we hope will act accordingly. In Tuesday's Vindicator there is an article copied to contemplate, and then you will have friends. from an equally respectable contemporary, Seek them among those who will improve your the Toronto Constitution, under the head of 'Who would be a Soldier?' followed by and their example. 'He that walketh with wise huge, patient, docile ox, drawing the crookthe account of the desertion of four men from the 24th Regiment, and the tragical fate of one of them, who was shot dead by the party in pursuit, on his refusal to give himself up to justice. There is also the following editorial paragraph :-

' To our Military Friends Now that the Vindicator finds its way into the Barracks and Mess Houses, it is only right that we should cater somewhat for our friends in the military circles, for whom we have some sort of *frater* feeling, having once of the path of thy feet, and let all thy ourselves formed a unit of the Duke of ways be established. Wellington's army. An article, headed Who'd be a soldier?' will be found in this day's number, which will give an idea of the sort of liberty a soldier in the Colonies enjoys. 'To be flogged or shot if he be day and generation, it is nevertheless true that a pass!' whilst a communication signed 'An trace of their memory behind. I have been led to Old Soldier, will give those now in the army this train of reflection by the death of our late an idea how they will be treated by the beloved Bishop, the Hon. Dr. Stewart. He was but ready to sing every one officials in Canada, after the whole is read the first Rector of Trinity Church in this village, many will be found to exclaim, with us, ... He may be said to have been the first under Who'd be a soldier?' and few to censure soldiers for endeavouring to escape into the upon the inhabitants of this section of country United States.' -- Vindicator.

If paragraphs such as these are not expressly intended to sow the seeds of dissention among the troops, we know not what would be more likely to do so. The apparent sympathy of Papineau and his gang for the soldiers, is in admirable keeping with the affection so strongly displayed by the clique for the 15th Regiment in general, and in particular for Hands, a private of the 24th Regiment who was murdered here recently. That they are equally found of the 32d and of the Royals is most true, with a suitable inscription, in some conspicuous the very name of the latter regiment being part of Trinity Church near the altar, as a testiparticularly unpalatable to their traitorous stomachs.

For the Missiskoui Standard. THE FIRE SIDE-No. 41.

More than forty years ago, in a country beyond the seas, did I exercise myself more than once, in trying to form the letters which compose the following sentence, 'Without a friend the world is but a wilderness,' and now, at this distance of time, I cannot bring myself to question the soundness of the sentiment which it involves. Man is a social being, and does not love to be always alone, nor that those with whom he mingles in life should be his enemies. Friends are a blessing of inestimable value; but like every gift of Providence, we must endeavor to use the means of procuring, and of retaining them. ' A man that hath friends must shew himself friendly,' otherwise he cannot expect that their friendship will be durable. I do not envy the man who can sing, as the expression of his own feel-

'I care for nobody, no, no not I And nobody cares for me.

because a human being, entirely in this position, of Mr. O'Connell's tail. We do not beor indifferent. The Scriptures require of the followers of Christ that they should be 'courteous.' 1st Peter, 3. 8.

number, who, from various causes, are incapable ded that the banishment would leave for of being friends. Such persons as are sunk in him too little stock in trade. vice, and rendered, by their vicious habits, besotted in feeling, reckless of their character, and reality, the enemies of their race, because they reality, the enemies of their race, because they day was very favorable. The stock presenare, by their example, deducting from the virtues ted for exhibition, consisting of horses, cate real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his The compassion, good wishes, and prayers of the tle, sheep and swine was a very fine speci- hands. benevolent may, and ought to, follow the wanders ing, straying, reckless sinner, but the endearing attachment of the friend cannot. We love the person who is amiable for his good qualities, but we can only pray that God may have more on the first quality of the county to produce animals of the first quality, with regard, particularly, to horses and cattle, but the number brought forward was smaller accordance—with this view he has opened

evil.' He may, if he be rich, set himself up for a the ground, brought from all parts of the when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable misanthrope, but he only transfers his affections county, would exhibit this section of the in advance, and all communications to be from generals to particulars,—from his fellow men, as his brethren of the human race, in the Townships, as it really is, a spot highly tory references as to the correctness of the descriphim his necessary comforts; and in the second proved to an extent which would reward place, to particular persons, not the most worthy, the cultivator as much as any other part of

gain friends that will flatter the most abandoned;

possess it, you must shew yourself 'friendly,' by the barns are capacious to receive;where, cultivating in yourself, and in your conduct, the sentiments and your morals, by their information draft-where, on every farm, is found the men shall be wise: but a companion of fools shall be destroyed.' 'Tell me your company and I will tell you who you are.' 'Evil communications corrupt good manners.' Be careful how you allow yourself to deviate from the paths of the name of an early riser may sleep till noon,' of the gods. hence, learn and understand every step you take. J. R.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

God who caused the true Gospel light to shine after their emigration from the neighboring such is the transitory nature of every thing beat neath the sun, his name will soon hardly be mentianed among us.

Since then, there is danger of this it seems to me that his Lordship's friends in this part of the country ought to raise a small subscription for the purpose of erecting a small marble monument, mony of their respect for his memory,...as a uance, we would refer them to our Terms, that his name should be held in veneration by rearages are paid. their children's children until the latest genera-

C. P. R. St. Armand East, 22d Sept. 1837.

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, SEPT. 26, 1837.

The papers contain sage conjectures respecting the course, likely to be followed, as the result of the general election in England. It is thought that a change of Ministry will take place before long. Some pretend to relate conversations which the Premier is supposed to have held on the subject, in which his Lordship is made to say, that he will not remain in office, if he must carry on the Government by the help if any such are to be found, is in the lowest lieve a word of it. If he can remain in ofstate of degredation that I can imagine. Neither fice, what does he care whose tail or head in ancient, nor in modern history do I read of supports him, if he be but supported by any person, renowned for any virtue or good some tail? But if he is aware that out he quality, that had not a particular friend. Yet, must go, it may do very well, and look venotwithstanding the vast accession to human happiness which may accrue from the cultivation ry dignified, to turn up his nose, and exof friendship among men, there are beings who claim that the grapes are too sour to do not heed the recommendation of the wise man, be worth contending for. It is not the first by shewing themselves 'friendly.' It would seem time that necessity tried to adorn herself as if it never entered into their minds; that it with the mantle of virtue. His Lordship was requisite, or secviceable, or to their advan- possibly may have learned a salutary lesson tage, to be fair, candid, affable and obliging, in from the Queen's reported dismissal of the their daily intercourse with others, but stiff, testy word expediency, from her service, & from Oct. at 4 o'clock, P. M. her determination to judge of measures by James Reid. the rule of right and wrong. To banish There are others, and they are not few in expediency, his Lordship may have conclusive to be attended to when met.

On Thursday last the Cattle Shew for we can only pray that God may have mercy on than we had seen on former occasions. The BOOKS OF REGISTRY, than we had seen on former occasions. The it is the command of heaven that we should 'have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darks ness.'

than we had seen on former occasions. The concourse of people was very great, not less we should suppose than a thousand, but we did not observe many strangers.

The concourse of people was very great, not less we should suppose than a thousand, but we did not observe many strangers. Wretched then, must be the lot of that person We regret this, especially as the crops being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three who is no sooner known, wherever he goes, than which are now in the process of being gath- months will be 10s. when not more than three he is avoided, by those who study to 'eschew ered into the barn, and the stock then on distinct properties are included in one description first place to his property, because it can procure favored by nature, and capable of being im-

again. The rubicon once passed, moral who may, for selfish reasons, flatter his vanity. Lower Canada that may be mentioned. We springs of water, clear as crystal, pour out I would therefore say of friendship, that to inviting potato, in greater abundance than ed plough, or ponderous cart, not by the horns, but the yoke; and the lowing gentle cow, followed by her calf, far larger than the seigniorial cow, before he is four months rectitude. The first wrong step is most critical old, slowly moving home at night, ready to & dangerous. 'Men's evil manners live in brass ; pour out into the snow white pail abundance their virtues we write in water.' 'He who gets of milk, richer and sweeter than the nectar

O ye city gentlemen why did ye not leave your Day Books and your Ledgers, and your traffic and come out to breathe the fresh air of the country, last Thursday? You would have seen a large meeting of However much men may be esteemed in their men well fed, well clothed, well mounted, well pleased with one another, without a caught one yard beyond 1760 without a few short years of absence will leave scarce a word to assail your ears about politics, or grievances, or Papineau, or any such stuff,

'My Wheat, my Potatoes and Oats, My Horse that I ride and my Ox, My Beef, Butter, Mutton and Pork Are all from the ground which I work.'

In every direction were waggon loads of States :- He has been the author of innumerable rich cake and pies and sweet apples; and benefits-both spiritual and temporal to us and before it was dark, our brave and loyal to our fathers, and yet unless something be done, yeomanry contentedly and proudly measured their way home. on their prancing steeds, or easy gigs, or in their swift-going waggons, over the smooth, hard roads.

That the cause may be understood,

Merchants and others to can, as they leet confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.

JOHN THOMSON & Co.

Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837.

N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Townships and register, delivered at the Railroad Store free of

why we have not discontinued the STAND ARD, to the address of three or four Gentlemen, who have requested its discontinmark of their gratitude to God for his goodness where they will find the following explanain sending them a pastor whose praise is in all tion: -No paper discontinued, except at the the churches,'...and as a proof of their desire discretion of the Publisher, until all ar-

> Will some of our friends furnish us with a few loads of WOOD, immediately?

Montreal Prices Current

11101111								15
			S	d	-	S	d	1
Perlash .			28	6	-	28	9	
Potash .		¥	25	6	Table 1	26	0	
LOUR per bar	rel.							11:
Superfine .		1	, .		none			11:
Fine			38	9		0	40	11.
Middlings		b	37		-	0	0	11
Oat meal per c	wt.		14	0	-	15	0	16
Wheat L.C.re	d. per	min		0		0	0	11
Oats .			4	10		2	0	111
Peas boiling			4	6	-	5	0	11
Indian Corn	. 100	0	3	0	-	3	9	11
Beef, mess per	bar.	:	-		non			1)
Prime mess			00	0	-	50	0	1:
Prime .			00	0	-	42		11
Cargo ·		•	00		-	37	6	11
Pork mess		•	110	0	-	120		1;
Prime mess			95		-	0	0	1)
Prime .			72		-	75	0	1
Cargo .		1	60	0	probability	62	6	. 1

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at

FRELIGHSBURG.

Caleb Barber, Lot Woodbury, Mrs Sarah Smith, Christopher Morey. Zer Leonard jr., Columbus Scofield, Zer Leonard jr., Mr Demick, Mr Demick,
Mr Demick,
Hazen Willey,
L H Nutting, Esq.
William Lavery,
William Lavery,
Mrs Jane Perkins,

TEMPERANCE.

HE quarterly meenting of the Frelighsburg Temperance Society will be held at Trinity Church, in this village on Thursday the 5th An address may be expected from the Revd.

A general attendance of members is desired, as

By Order

S. P. LALANNE, Sec. F. T. S. Frelighsburg, 19th September, 1837.

Land Agent and Accountant.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real es-

JAMES COURT. Montreal 21st. August 1837. St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Notice.

brooke, in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, an extensive range of

Woolen Manufacturers,

Lumber Merchants, Flour Millers, or other artis Lumber Merchants, Flour Millers, or other artis as nain requiring a powerful first motion, such as Nail Manufacturers, Turners, Carriage Makers, Coopers, &c. And offers for hiring any part of these works, or for additional motions, may be addressed to the Company's Commissioners at Denny per ward, payable at the Sherbrooke.

The Company have now opened up by roads and bridges a fertile tract of country on the SALMON RIVER, where settlers will find every facility and advan-tage which can usually be expected in a new

September 4th, 1837.

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT. IRON, HARDWARE,

Groceries

Goods!

HE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their

NEW STORES

As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confi-

vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of

Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad NEW ARRANGEMENT.

n MONDAY next, the Ilth instant and until further notice From Montreal.
Princess Victoria From Laprairie.

Cars, by Locomotive.
10 o'clock, A. M.
5 P. M. 9 o'clock, A. M. 12½ ' P. M. 4 ' P. M.

From St. Johns. From Laprairie.

Princess Victoria.

6 1-2 o'clock, A. M.
10 1-2 'A. M. Cars, by Locomotive 9 o'clock, A. M.

Quarter past 2, P. M. ON SUNDAYS.
real. From St. Johns.
'ictoria. Cars, by Locomotive.
A. M. So'clock, A. M.
P. M. 2 F. M. om Montreal. Princess Victoria.
0 o'clock, A. M. t class Passengers through . . . 5s. 0d and do do do . . . 2s. 6d. and from St. Johns or Montreal same

The public will take notice, that in order to vent those losses, mistakes and vexatious deswhich must arise, unless due order and ularity be observed in the receiving and deliving of freight, the Company will strictly adhere the following regulations:

st .- All freight intended to cross the Rail-

of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.

3d. - Freight from Montreal for Laprairie will be delivered on the Company's wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.

4th.—Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain, will be deliv vered at the Station House.

will be delivered at the Station House. 6th .- Freight for Montreal will be considered as delivered on the wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the owner or consignee.

V3 22-6w.

Montreal, Sept. 5.

A LL persons are never chasing a certain Promissory Note in favor L.I. persons are hereby cautioned against pur-

JAMES GILLIN, and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

3,60,

and dated at Brome, on or about the I6th June.

1836, as no other cansideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal shew, and said spurious Note since it came into her preserview. it came into her possession, having been shewn to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the ap-

parent signer thereof.
HELEN P. JACKSON,
JOHN JACKSON. Brome, 15th July, 1837.

note of hand drawn in favor of the subscri ber and signed by James Harrington, for the sum of fifteen Dollars, bearing date sometime day mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the month of September last, and payable the in the evening.

ounting the said note.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.

Shefford, 4th April, 1837.

Notice.

HE business in the Factory of the Hon-ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience.
The following are the prices for which cloth
will be dressed, viz:
Fulling and Colouring, (all colors except indi-

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year. Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing,

Five pence per yard, cash down; penny per yard, payable at the

FLANNELS, all colors,

Six pence per yard, eash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; ninepence per yard, payable at the

end of the year.
CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE,

received in payment.
N. B. Mr. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above-Factory, and will return the same when dressed.

Bedford, August 29th, 1837.

V3 20 4w-

Advertisement.

Niagara Suspension Bridge Bank, Queenston, September I, 1837. To the Editors of the Montreal Gazette.

ENTLEMEN,—Having been informed by respectable individuals who have lately visited your city, that it is generally believed therethat the Ottawa Bank is connected with this Incident and the control of the connected with this Incident and the connected with the connec stitution, and that the impression had been recei-St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Camplete Assort, ment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. does exist or ever has existed between that Bank We are, Gentlemen very respectfully

your obedient servants,
P. C. H. BROTHERSON, Cashier.
JOS. HAMILTON, Director.

September 9.

A Card.

RS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will

merit. Montreal, May 13, 1837.

Commercial

HE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; 7s. 6d. and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the

Montreal, May 13, 1837. JOHN BAKER. V3 6tf

St. Johns & Troy

road or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the Line, half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay may take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the freight to be regularly Way-Billed 2d.—No freight wil be considered as delivered the Company anless a Shipping List or Bill

Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge-Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Potton, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock & arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the bered at the Station House.

5th.—Freight from St. Johns for Laprairic St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & The Proprietors, and The Propr

careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levelest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to cons

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.

J CLARK, J,BALCH,
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS,
H. BORIGHT, H. M.CHANDLER,

Echange 1997.

RAIL-ROAD LINE OF

Mail Stages

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

ST. JOHNS. Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, Proprie-CLEMENT &

TUCK, FARE 31-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

first day of December next.

N. B. All persons are forbid buying or dis mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday

Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please SMITH. breakfast in Montreal the next morning.
V3 2-12w he advantages of this new line are obvious.

REMORSE

Beware, lest ye be led into temptation ! Shun every avenue that leads to sin!
Though sweet the lure, and strong the inclination, And bright the prize may seem we hope to

Resist them-for they bring but grief and wails Remorse-despair-endless and unavailing !

Oh, agony! that each recorded crime Haunts, like a ghost, the footsteps of the past Marring its lovely image; like that clime O'er which the Upas' baleful breath is cast. And happiness...it was not made for us, When there is that within disturbs our spirit thus

There comes no light with morning-joy with days Nor calm with eve, nor quiet with the night There breathes no charm in all the green array Of vernal woods ;...no longer we delight In the wild-birds' music, 'mid the summer braes And streams, where we have strayed in early days!

We think on what we were-on what we're now, And conscience... Argus-eyed...it will not sleep!
And stern conviction summons to the brow, And the cold cheek, shame & confusion deep.... Oh! for a draught of Lethe, to destroy Rememberances that tell alike of grief and joy

Remorse is not repentance. The one leads

Down to perdition's pit: the other, with hope Patience, and faith in the REDEEMER's deeds, Shall teach us with temptation's power to cope And guide us on through interposing gloom, To scenes of everlasting bliss, beyond the tomb Glasgow, June, 1837. D. M.

REPRESENTATION

ON

The Legislative Union of the Provinces, &c.

(Continued.)

These effects of a spirit so violently and pertinaciously opposed to the feelings, interests and desires of the inhabitants of Lower Canada of British origin, have produced an inevitable necessity for uniting the Provinces, a necessity originating in permanent and essential evils, which cannot be remedied by any less or compre-

ting dissimilarity between the two provinces, and crafts to enter and report at the port in their laws institutions and customs as ef Coteau du Lac, or any other port or well as in their general feeling of attachment ports to be established in Lower Canada,' to the parent state must if not prevented and though this statute is inoperative from quences alike disastrous with those anticis is not the less unconstitutional and at varithe two races in Lower Canada.

been established between them by nature, not only from the seperate views and disafford but one outlet to the sea, and one similar institutions, laws and feelings of the channel of communication with the mother two provinces, but also from the causes of country; that outlet is in the possession of collision existing between them, arising Lower Canada, and all the revenue arising from the unwarrantable interference of provinces cannot be permanently secured, because Upper Canada must at an early imported into the Lower Province; by of Upper Canada by 2683. Another serious source of interprovincial conflict between them.

irritation and disagreement, arises from the Urgent as is the necessity of a provincial indifference manifested by the French Ca- union, the best founded apprehensions are nadians in general, to the progressive pros- entertained, that without the adoption of a perity and settlement of Lower Canada, determinate and final legislation upon this and especially from the disinclination on the important subject, the same causes of interpart of the assembly of Lower Canada, to provincial collision and hostility, which now co-operate with the Legislature of the Up-exist, will remain and of course be more turn, a centre of growth to another circle. per Province, in the magnificent improve- deeply felt by Upper Canada, as her hitherments now in progress, at the expense of to rapid settlement encouraged by her more still in peculiar activity in this region; and, the latter, in the great channel of communi-liberal institutions and her better state of cation common to both, which if completed law, progressively advance; these latent through their contemplated extent must causes of hostility will break forth at no disproduce the greatest commercial advantage tant period, when the sound policy of that to both provinces.

only be rendered imperfect in their use- ported. fuluess, but their anticipated advantages Nor is this equality of provincial repre- of the 23d instant, contains the following

Canada, to assist their advancement. tending to throw obstacles in the way of being reduced with so much celerity, that a inst. Our informant states that at the time

that description to proceed to their place crease of numbers. by which not only emigration to Upper vinces, and their rate of increase, will be Canada from the United Kingdom is impeded, but even the inhabitant of that Province have been compiled from authentic sour. returning to his home by the St Lawrence, ces:is liable to be taxed by an odious impost. This taxation, is so far as it regards the inhabitants of Upper Canada, at variance with the spirit of the Canada trade, act, and the constitutional rights of his Majesty's subjects residing in that province. By the same Imperial act, it is declared

that 'the division of the province of Quebec, into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was intended for the common benefit of his Majesty's subjects residing within both of the newly constituted provinces, and not in any manner to obstruct the intercourse, or prejudice the trade to be carried on, by the inhabitants of any part of the late province of Quebec, with Great Britain or with other countries,' and that 'it was expedient, that the productions of the province of Upper Canada should be permitted to be exported without being made subject, by any act of the province of Lower Canada, 1 17 2-3 (Seneral rate from 1825 to 1833, of L. Canada, 11 years, 331-4 (Average increase '4760 to 1784, indirectly, to duties or impositions on their arrival in that province, or in passing through the waters thereof,' wherefore it was there-in enacted, that 'all boats and other crafts belonging to his Majesty's subjects, coming from the province of Upper Canada, into the province of Lower Canada, not laden with the productions of any foreign country, should not be subject to any rate, tax, duty cial state, 6th Will. IV c. 24, has endeavoured to obstruct that interprovincial free-Nor can it be concealed, that the exis- dom of intercourse, by requiring 'all boats by their legislative union, lead to consethe difficulties attending its inforcement, it pated as likely to affect the inhabitants of ance with the spirit of the Canada trade

The geographical situation of the two It is conceived that the necessity of a provinces, and the relations which have provincial union has been demonstrated, from the foreign trade of the provinces, is Lower Canada," with the chartered rights collected and retained by her, subject to a and privileges of her sister province, by obquadrenuial division by arbitrators, indif-structing the freedom of interprovincial inferently appointed by the executive govern-tercourse between them; by impeding the ment of each province. It must be admitted, settlement of Upper Canada, from the imthat this is the best system of apportionment position of taxes upon emigrants from the ulation of Lower Canada, is in the proporwhich could be devised under present cir- mother country arriving at the only seacumstances; but it must be allowed at the same time, that perfect satisfaction to both per Canada of her fair proportion of revenperiod claim a more correct and accurate checking the growing prosperity of Upper one which will augment her proportion of increasing their mutual wealth and resour-seigniorial parts of the province, claim promount; whilst Lower Canada could not each other and with the neighbouring Gov- in general, and in particular for a participafail most strenuously to oppose any other ernment, and from the unconstitutional as tion in those political privileges which were basis of division, tending to reduce still sumption of a legislative authority by Low- granted to all the inhabitants of Lower more what she considers to be even at er Canada over Upper Canada, in making Canada, by the constitutional laws of the present less than she is entitled to retain; laws affecting the well being and indepenand it is stated in the report of the arbi-dence of the latter, in absolute violation of trator of the Upper Province, appointed in the rights and privileges guaranteed to her the year 1836, 'that in Lower Canada, ma- by the constitutional act as well as by the ny persons think that it actually despoils Canada trade act; and it is conceived that that province of her lawful revenue; whilst the more than questionable policy of delayin Upper Canada, an impression extensively ing a measure of such vital importance, must prevails, that the share assigned to the lat- be rendered manifest, by the impossibility ter, at each succeeding arbitration, is less of applying a remedy at some distant period than her just proportion.' The difficulty after the provinces and especially Upper of adjusting the scale by arbitration there- Canada, shall have much further advanced fore, arising from these conflicting claims, in numerical population and jealous indewill shortly become so great, as only to pendence, and when the present prejudibe settled by the power of the strongest ces and irritations shall have become exasperated into fierce dissention and hostile

final measure shall have been made evident, The enlarged views of the inhabitants of and the practicability of its being carried Upper Canada have boldly extended beyond (into effect shall have been rendered almost their own frontiers into the rich and pros hopeless. It is for this reason conceived, ductive new settlements of the American that an equality in the number of Represen. Union; but the great undertakings of ing tatives to the joint or united assembly, is creased facilities of communication, now of chief importance to render the proposed union effectual, whereby separate habits tion in Upper Canada, for the attraction and prejudices will be overcome, national of the trade of those fertile countries so antipathies gradually removed, and the inrapidly growing into importance, will not terests of the province cherished and sup-

will become absolutely unavailing, from the sentation either unjust or inequitable, when painful information: want of a corresponding spirit in Lower it is considered, that the provinces are Go-

the settlement of her sister province, few years will entirely remove that inequals the passengers left, which had arrived at must afford further occasion to inter-ty; and, as regards Upper Canada in par- Louisville, 24 persons had been buried; lative character could have better answered population is immeasurably superior to that The boat was towed to St. Louis by the and Fashionable and Fashionable its intended purpose, than the Lower Can- of Lower Canada, and that she already Smelter its intended purpose, than the Lower Can- of Lower Canada, and that she already Smelter. ada Passenger act, the 6th Wil. IV c. 13, possesses the greater proportion of the trade . As these accidents are generally magwhich, under the speciously humane pre- of the provinces, a proportion which will nified, as to the number of killed & woundtence, of creating a fund to defray the ex- continue to augment even above its present ed, we hope that when the particulars are pense of medical assistance for sick emi- amount, from the wants and habits of her ascertained, the disaster may not be so grants, and of enabling indigent persons of inhabitants, and their extremely rapid in great as represented.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE POPU-LATION OF BOTH PROVINCES, AND ITS RATE OF INCREASE.

Rate of Increase in the General Population of Lower Canada, from 1760 to 1836, inclusive.

In 1760, the population of the undivided Province

per annum, 1784 to 1825,

per annum, i 1825 to 1831, per annum, 1831 to 1836, per anunm,

From 1760 to 1836, the population has doubled itself 3 times in Lower Canada. Taking the corrected census returns in in addition. or imposition, notwithstanding any law of Lower Canada to the contrary. Neverthesupposed population in December 1836, of the publishers, until arrears are paid. less in contravention of the Imperial act, the the population of Lower Canada would aplegislature of Lower Canada by the provin- pear to double itself in twenty-nine years

> Rate of Increase in the General Papulation of Upper Canada, from the year

10.24	10 10	500, 111111111		
In 1824		149301		
1825		156886—	Increase,	751
1826		164703	6	7815
1827		175128	ε	1042
-1828		186345	6	11217
		196704	16	10359
1829		211569	6	1486:
1830		23 1681	- 6	2331
1831				2631
4832		269994		35878
1833		296870		
1834		320735		2386
1835		_346165	•	2543
1836		375000		2883
Average increase	from	1524 to 1823	, per ann	1. 926
6	6	1828 to 1832		1300
-6	- 4	1532 to 1836	5, 6	2821

Gen laverage increase 1824 to 1836, 6 .18712 Comparing the census of 1824 with that 1833, and that of IS28 with that of 1836, it appears that the population of Upper Canada has of late doubled in about nine years, which, compared with the pop-

The general average increase of Lower Canada, per annum, from 1825 to 1336, is

Whilst the interests of the two provinces Levi A. Coit, Potton. period claim a more correct and accurate electing the ground plant are thus secured by an equal representation Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont. mode or estimating her consumption of the foundation, an absolute refusal to assist in the improve- to the joint Assembly, the inhabitants of Nathan Hale, Troy. to which she has hitherto submitted, and ments in progress in that province, for Lower Canada of British origin, in the the revenue greatly beyond its present a ces, for facilitating their intercourse with tection for their rights as British subjects

(To be continued.)

A SIXTH CONTINENT .- An extraordinary phenomenon, presented in the Southern Ocean, may render the settlement in New South Wales of still more eminent importance. A sixth continent is in the very act of growth before our eyes! The Pacific is spotted with islands through the immense space of nearly fifty degrees of longitude, and as many of latitude. Every one of these islands seems to be merely a central spot for the formation of coral banks, which, by a perpetual progress, are rising from the unfathomable depths of the sea. The union of a few of these masses of rock shapes itself into an island; the seeds of plants are carried to it by the birds or by the waves, and, from the moment that overtops the waters, it is covered with veget-The great powers of nature appear to be to her tardier process, she sometimes takes the assistance of the volcano and the earthquake. From the south of New Zealand to the north of the Sandwich Islands, the waters absolutely teem with the future seats of civilization. Still, the coral insect, the diminutive builder of all these mighty piles, is at work, and the ovean is intersected with myriads of those lines of foun. dation and when the rocky substructure shall have excluded the sea, then will come the dominion of man.

AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION .- A slip from the office of the cincinnati Whig

· We learn from a gentleman who called vernments independent of each other; and in the office this morning, that the steam-It must be freely admitted, that the adop-tion of any measure by Lower Canada, ulations, by no means great at present, is the Mississippi river, on Tuesday the 15th

As soon as the noise of the explosion The actual population of the two pro- had subsided, and it was possible to make which will be sold as low as at any other store ly cleared of freight and every thing which stood in the way. The unfortunate deck passengers were all terribly scalded, together with the cooks and several of the hands. Many of them, in their agony fled to the shore, stripped themselves of their clothes, tearing off with them much of the skin. It was several hours before any of them died, and not until a boat could be dispatched to Bloomington, and return, that medical assistance could be obtained. At eleven o'clock, the steamboat 4 337000 Adventure, captain Van Houren came up Just received and for sale by with the wreck, and took her in tow as far as Bloomington. A letter from a passenger in the Dubuque, dated at that place, NEW YORK & MONTREAL says: 'It is due to captain Smoker, the captain of the Adventure, the citizens of Bloomington, and all others who had an opportunity of rendering any assistance, to eay that they did every thing in their power to relieve and mitigate the pains of the unfortunate sufferers.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance Is. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged

Six lines and under, two srillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not evceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent in-sertion seven pence half penny. Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first in-

scrtion, and one penny for each subsequent inser A liberal discount to those who advertise by

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accor-

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely. Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham, P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford, Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill. Elihu Crossett, St. Armand. Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg. Galloway Ereligh, Bedford. Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham. Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville. Abner Potter, Brome, Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.

P. H. Knowlton, Brome. Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham. Whipple Wells, Farnham. Henry Boright, Sutton. Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.

Albert Chapman, Caldwells' Manor. Horace Wells, Henryville,

Allen Wheeler, Noyan. Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas. E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt. Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton. William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Missiskoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments MUST be made.

Notice.

LL persons having claims against the Estat V. V. Hogle,

of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay: and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

St. Armand West,
July 31st, 1837. V3 17-3m.

Wool Carding. HE subscriber would beg to intimate to his friends and the public, that his

CARDING MACHINES are in complete order for business; and that he by Dec. 6, 1836. holds himself it readiness to card wool for three cents per pound, cash down; four cents, in January next, and five cents at the end of the year.

R. V. V. FRELIGH.

Frelighsburg, June 12 1837.

New Hirm

HE undersigned returns his best acknow and, in returning his thanks for past lavel and ledgements to his customers for their files apartonage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP. Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

New Goods!

Staple Aricles.

July 18th, 1837.

Bushels St. Ubes SALT

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Nails, Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre, Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas, Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars and Gloves, Bussalo Robes, &c. &c., for sale by W. W. SMITH. Missiskoul Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2-53

2,000 Menots Lisbon Salt!

in fine condition, just Landed from on board the Schooner Malvina—likewise aquantity of blown SALT,

-ALSO—
a heavy Stock of general

Merchandize, and for sale Wholesale & Retail by W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, 23d Nov., 1836.

NEW STORE AND

New Firm!

HE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just receiv ed a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery

and Hardware, Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc. and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in

exchange for Goods at fair prices. A. & H. ROBERTS. Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

For Sale,

N Frost Village, County of Shefford, an ex

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasturage for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment casy. Apply to F. C. GILMOUR & CO. Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 1tf.

Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea, 25 do. H.S.

15 do. Souchang do 10 do. Hyson do. 25 Bags Rio Coffee,

25 Kegs Tobacco, 15 Boxes Saunders Caven-

do. dish 6 Kegs Ladies Twist do. 20 Bags Pepper and Pimento,

40 Matts Capia, 2 Tons Trinedad Sugar, 2,000 Wt. Double Refined

Loaf Sugar, Loaf Sugar, and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sa W. W. SMITH. V2-355

Card.

HE Subscriber begs leave to inform the in-habitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity,

that he still continues the Tailoring

usiness in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the Iatest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find and first rate workmanship, the public will find and first rate workmanship, the public will find and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitted attention, to secure a con-

business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of OREN J. KEMP & Co. will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good be haviour security will be required.

Philipsburg, June 21, 1836.